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Measles.—Small epidemics are reported in 3 communes in the province of Perugia.

Scarlatina.—Some cases are reported at Milan and Savignano, Avellino.

Enteric fever and diphtheria.—Sporadic cases are present in several provinces.

Pellagra.—Many cases are reported at Gubbio, Perugia.

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The report of plague in Egypt for the week ended December 29, 1904, is as follows: At Port Said there was 1 case, December 27, making a total number of 22 cases and 16 deaths since the outbreak, March 18, 1904. At Suez there were 5 cases and 3 deaths, making a total number of 8 cases and 4 deaths since March 26, 1904. In the province of Kaliubieh, Tukh district, 1 case occurred at Kafr-el-Fokaha December 23, and 2 cases and 1 death (pneumonic plague) December 26, making a total number of 22 cases and 12 deaths since September 3, 1904.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board, dated December 23, 1904, plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Iodia, India, have been repealed.

PLAGUE—SIAM.

According to a notification, dated December 24, 1904, several cases of plague have occurred at Bangkok.

CHOLERA—RUSSIA.

For the week ended December 14, 1904, the following reports of cholera in Russia were officially registered:

Government of Baku, Deshewat district, 264 cases and 203 deaths; Lenkoran district, 177 cases and 152 deaths; Geoktshai district, 3 cases; Baku district, 1 case; in the city of Baku, 11 cases, and at Balachany 3 cases. Government of Jelisawetpol, Sansegur district, 108 cases; Dshelorail district, 20 cases; Jelisawetpol district, 1 case. Government of Erivan, Erivan district, 956 cases and 839 deaths; Sharuro, Daralageski district, 25 cases and 21 deaths; Nachitshevan district, 241 cases and 177 deaths; Etshmiadsin district, 108 cases and 60 deaths; Novobajazet district, 11 cases and 1 death; Alexandropol district, 1 case and no death; Surmalin district, 12 cases and 9 deaths, and in the city of Erivan, 154 cases and 158 deaths. In the governments of Volga the epidemic is considerably declining. There were reported in the government of Samara 17 cases; in the government of Saratow, 10 cases, and at Astrakhan 1 case. In the Transcaspian province 4 cases occurred at Serachs, 3 at Ashabad, and 11 at Tashkent. In Tashkent district 22 cases and 16 deaths were reported.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

According to the Bulletin No. 49, December 19, 1904, there were reported in all Mesopotamia 332 cases of Asiatic cholera, with 292 deaths. Of these, 203 cases and 185 deaths occurred at Ravenduz.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decision of the sanitary board of Constantinople, dated December 24, 1904, arrivals from Suez and Port Saïd are subjected to twenty-four hours' quarantine, disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice. The above-mentioned measures are to be carried out in a lazaretto of the empire.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

According to the official notification of the sanitary board of Alexandria, from August 30 to September 29, 1904, there arrived at Djeddah 23 vessels (17 steamers and 6 sambouks), carrying a total number of 2,097 pilgrims. Of these, 357 came from the north (Turks, Egyptians, Arabs) and 1,740 from the south (Indian, Javanese, South Africans, Abyssinians, and Sudanese).

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS—GERMANY.

For the week ended December 29, 1904, there were reported 14 cases of anchylostomiasis in the Arnsberg district.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated December 14, 1904, the preceding ordinance was repealed by which Alexandria had been declared to be infected with plague. By an order dated November 26, 1904, the port of Aden was declared to be infected with plague.

SWEDEN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated December 17, 1904, Aden was declared to be infected with plague.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated January 1, 1905, arrivals from Suez at Italian ports are subjected to the ordinance of February 23, 1902, against plague.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—LUXEMBURG.

From December 1 to 15, 1904, there were reported in all Luxembourg 17 cases of enteric fever, 14 of diphtheria, 5 of whooping cough, 54 of scarlatina, 3 of smallpox, and 6 of puerperal fever.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

During the month of November, 1904, there were registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina the following cases and deaths from infectious diseases: Smallpox, 22 cases and 3 deaths; measles, 327 cases and 43 deaths; diphtheria, 59 cases and 11 deaths; whooping cough, 165 cases and 28 deaths; enteric fever, 135 cases and 14 deaths; relapsing fever, 224 cases and 17 deaths; dysentery, 2 cases; varicella, 27 cases and 1 death; anthrax, 3 cases and 1 death; scarlatina, 503 cases and 159 deaths; trachoma, 8 cases; influenza, 186 cases and 4 deaths; and erysipelas, 14 cases and 1 death.

SANITARY COMMISSION OF CAIRO.

According to an order of the Egyptian minister of the interior, dated December 19, 1904, the sanitary commission of Cairo is to be composed of the following members: The governor, president; the

subdirector-general of sanitary administration or his substitute, vice-president; and the commandant of police, the veterinary inspector in chief of the sanitary administration or his substitute, the sanitary inspector of the city of Cairo, and a delegate of the ministry of public works, members. The order is to go into force immediately after its promulgation in the official journals.

THE RED CROSS IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

During the month of November, 1904, in seven zones of the Roman Campagna where the Italian Red Cross Society is conducting its operations, 1,339 individuals were given prophylactic doses of quinine in addition to those previously put under treatment. In the seven zones there were 67 cases of relapses of malarial diseases in persons who had not properly continued their treatment. There were 42 cases of disease not of a malarial character. Thirty patients were sent to Rome for treatment in hospital.

SMALLPOX IN PALERMO.

During the first half of the year 1904 sporadic cases of smallpox were continually occurring at Palermo, Italy. From the middle of the year until the present time the disease has prevailed in an epidemic form. Vaccination of emigrants leaving for the United States and disinfection of their effects have been required in addition to careful personal examination. The present infection appears to have been introduced by a family from Tunis that took up its abode in a quarter of Palermo known as Zisa. Thence the disease spread to another quarter, the Borgo Nuovo. The disease in its epidemic manifestations appears to be confined to these two sections, although isolated cases have appeared in different parts of the city. Not only discrete but confluent and hemorrhagic cases have occurred, the cases of black smallpox being very limited in number and invariably fatal.

The following table gives the prevalence in the year 1904:

Smallpox and varioloid, Palermo, Italy, 1904.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	2	0	July.....	48	9
February.....	0	0	August.....	73	25
March.....	2	1	September.....	44	13
April.....	3	0	October.....	31	10
May.....	14	3	November.....	32	18
June.....	4	1	December.....	49	13

From January 1 to 8, 1904, there were 39 cases and 3 deaths.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Fumigation of steamship Somerford to destroy mosquitoes—Death from yellow fever, case probably imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports January 23, 24, and 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health: